

(c) As the wet lands in the *malnad* are all rainfed, the irrigation cess levied even after the resettlement is unjustifiable. It may therefore be abolished.

(d) Irrigation cess is levied on lands irrigated by wells and rain water. It is reasonable to levy the cess on lands irrigated by Government tanks or rivers. The cess should be abolished in the former case.

Dewan.—We know all about it and this subject was fully considered in the year 1919. A Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer went into the whole question.

Some Members.—Both the irrigation cess and the supari cess should be abolished. Any further continuance of these two is not fair. Instead of these, the education cess may be levied.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao.—The irrigation cess is already merged in the wet assessment once and it should not be reimposed by being included again in the increased assessment.

Dewan.—Orders will be passed before June next.

Mr. Murugesam Pillai.—*Takavi* loans may be granted to Panchama applicants at concession rates for the purchase of cattle, seeds, implements, etc.

Dewan.—A Special Officer will be appointed to investigate the matter and on receipt of his recommendation, the representation will be considered.

Mr. Srikantappa.—Certain items of revenue which were being held under revenue deposits formerly are now being credited to the treasury under the respective heads. In cases where parties are to get back the amount, they have to go to the Deputy Commissioner to have the refund bills sanctioned and payment made; this generally takes a long time. It is requested that Amildars may be empowered to sanction refunds to the extent of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50, or the former Revenue Deposit system revived.

Dewan.—The Deputy Commissioners have no objection to the Amildars being empowered as requested. This will be sanctioned by Government.

Mr. Venkatasami Gowda.—This is an important subject. This has been coming up for consideration before this Assembly for the past five years. Steps should be taken by Government to make it compulsory on every individual to serve for half a day in a week in executing works under the Village Improvement Scheme, and legal provision should be made to punish him for default. If labour is not enforced by legislation no improvement can be effected.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—There are raiyats who may be too poor and may be earning their daily livelihood by wages. If they are forced to work compulsorily for half a day in a week and if they fail to do so, they will

(c) Hoskoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk; H. S. Ganesha Rao, Malnad Landholders' Association, Hoskoppa;

(d) Rangaswamy Chetti, Magadi Municipality; Javali Hutchappa, Tyamagondlu Municipality; Hutchu Hanumegowda, C. Naraharaiah, Nelamangala Taluk; Munisami-gowda and Veeregowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 42.

Grant of *takavi* loans to Panchama applicants.

Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, Audi Dravida Abhivridhi Sangham, Bangalore.

SUBJECT No. 43.

Empowering Amildars to sanction refunds to the extent of Rs. 25, or the revival of the system of Revenue Deposits.

Messrs: A. Srikantappa, Bangalore District Board, and C. Naraharaiya, Nelamangala Taluk.

SUBJECT No. 44.

Labour for village improvement works to be made compulsory.

Mr. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

be placed before magistrates and punished. Moreover, it is not fair and reasonable to compel any one to work compulsorily for half a day. This system should not be introduced here.

Dewan.—During the regime of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, this subject came up for consideration and was several times discussed in this Assembly. The proposition was lost. This can be enforced only in villages where Village Panchayets have been constituted and not in other villages. The views of the Assembly will be taken in the matter of legislation when the time comes. No legislation can be undertaken now. An allotment has been sanctioned this year for grant towards village improvement. People should co-operate and show progress.

SUBJECT No. 45.

Entry in the *khane-shumari* account of the dimensions of building sites in villages.

Mr. G. Rama Reddi,
Bowringpet Taluk.

Mr. Rama Reddi.—Vacant building sites in villages are not being properly measured and shown in the village *khane-shumari* account at present. There is thus scope for encroachment on vacant sites. The unoccupied Government building sites in all villages should, therefore, be ordered to be measured properly and shown in the village *khane-shumari* account.

Dewan.—The Revenue Commissioner has been asked to make a report to Government in this matter.

Revenue Commissioner.—Details as to extent, boundaries, etc., of private sites will be noted as suggested. If this is done, there will be no necessity to give similar details in respect of Government sites.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—If such details are given, there will be greater scope for civil litigation.

SUBJECTS No. 46.

Time limit for the disposal of applications for loans.

Mr. Suranagi Siddabasappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

Mr. Siddabasappa.—There is much delay in the disposal of applications for loans and the raiyats are put to much inconvenience and trouble. A time limit may be fixed for the disposal of such applications.

Dewan.—This will be done.

[On the 5th October 1922 the Dewan told the members that, after the copies of the Interpellations were distributed to them, they might express their views whether to have the election of members for the Economic Development Board.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao and others.—The election might be postponed.

Dewan.—May the elections connected with the Budget Finance Committee and Legislative Council also be postponed?

All members agreed to it.

SUBJECT No. 47.

Reduction of rates of assessment in resurvey and settlement.

Messrs. B. Rangarajiah, Mudgere Taluk, and Javali Ganesh Rao, Kadur District Board.

Mr. B. Rangarajiah.—In malnad parts, the condition of people and agriculture are quite different from what it is in maidan. There are no tanks, wells or canals for irrigating wet lands. The wet cultivation mostly depends on rainwater. Rice is the chief food crop, but what is produced in the locality is not sufficient for maintenance. The necessities of life have to be got from distance. There are not much facilities of communication. The living is thus very costly. The rates of assessment fixed during resettlement are very high and it is hard for poor